

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

The House proceeded as the next business in order to the consideration of a bill making appropriations for the service of

THE COLUMBIA INSTITUTE
for the instruction of the deaf and dumb; and for establishing additional regulation for the government of the institution.

Mr. STEVENS moved to insert a new section providing that the number of students in the collegiate department from the several States as authorized by the Act of March 3, 1867, shall be as follows:

Mr. WARHURNE (Rep. Ill.) made an argument against the bill, in which he admitted the right of Congress to establish an institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb of the District of Columbia, but denied the right of Congress to appropriate money for the purpose. The expense had grown up from \$7,000 in 1868, and \$4,000 in 1869, to \$25,000 in 1867, and \$24,000 in 1868. And all this was to pay for the instruction of 25 pupils a year.

Neither side could get any control of the matter the whole thing being in the hands of a Superintendent.

President, who had given a bond for only \$30,000, to simply a private institution, and the appropriations made for the purpose of \$7,200 per pupil. He proposed that no further appropriations should make provision for the Institution of the Deaf and Dumb of the District in one of the best institutions in the country, and that the District should pay the deficit \$240 per pupil; in New-York, \$223, and in Ohio, \$220. He offered a further amendment in the way of a resolution, that the House should refer the bill to the Committee of Charities for the District of Columbia, to consist of the Secretary of the Interior, the Chief-Justice, the Surgeon-General of the Army, and the Chief Engineer of the Army. These gentlemen have full control of all the appropriations made by Congress for charities in the District, and friends of the cause of the deaf and dumb.

Mr. SPAULDING (Rep. Ohio) replied to Mr. Washburne, hoping that the House would report the bill, and that the bill would be well, but that as mobility constituted in regard to everything which affected the Treasury. He denied that the Columbia Institution is a pauper school, and that it had been so from its very beginnings, but it could not live six months on private contributions. Congress therefore gave aid in 1838, and had continued to do so ever since. He said that the bill was proposed to say that no complaint had ever been made of the misappropriation of a single dollar by the officers of the institution.

centennium from Illinois asserted to be the cost of the pupils, was made up by taking the aggregate cost of the grounds and buildings and all the expenses, and dividing that by the number of pupils.

Mr. Stevens's amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Washburn's substitute, providing for the instruction of the pupils in a good institution in one of the States, was rejected.

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS.

Before voting on the bill, Mr. WASHEBURN (Ill.), from the Committee on Conference on the Sundry Civil Expenses Appropriation bill, made a report, which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. BOUTWELL (Rep., Mass.) the amend-

ments to the table authorized the temporary suspension of the Executive Department from the Speaker's table and non-concurred in.

Mr. MILLER (Rep., Penn.) reported a bill to give a pension to the Executive Department.

Mr. WASHINGTON (Ill.) suggested that on account of the heat and the fatigue of the reporters the evening session be adjourned to the 22d.

Objection was made.

The thermometer in the hall indicated at noon 85 degrees.

Three of the Chinese Mandarins were attentive observers of the proceedings on the Alaska bill, occupying seats in the gallery.

In the evening, the thermometer standing at 92, Mr. CHANLER (Dem., N. Y.) offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House of Representatives of the progress of the navigation of the main or ship channel of Sandy Hook, New-York Harbor, by the wreck of the steamship Scotland. The resolution was adopted.

The SPEAKER appointed Messrs. Boutwell, Wilson of Iowa, and Marshall, a Committee of Conference on certain amendments to the bill for the relief of the temporary supplying of vacancies in the Executive Department.

House went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. CULLOM in the Chair) for general debate, and was addressed by Mr. VAN TRUMP (Dem., Ohio) on the subject of the visible adulteration of the coinage.

Mr. CULLOM (Rep., N. Y.) in reply, alluded to the question of the policy of the Republican party; and by Mr. BUTLER (Rep., Mass.) in reply.

the declaration of the Chicago platform: "That it is due to the labor of the nation that taxation should be equalized and reduced as rapidly as national faith will admit." Mr. Butler asked whether this declaration was, as the enemies of the party have charged, a declaration against the payment of taxes by the people. He declared, for himself, and for the majority of the representatives of the party in the House, that they did mean it, that they were honest about it, and that they would see to it that taxation was equalized, and that the whole country would progress and prosper and make honest returns. If he were the hired and paid advocate of the bondholders, instead of an independent legislator, he would ask to have the bonds taxed, because injustice would be done to the bondholders if the Government did not tax or the taxation or repudiation of the debt. No one class of men would pay taxes on their property and see their neighbors

nor's property escape. Taxation should fall as the rain of Heaven falls—alike on the just and the unjust. From His Excellency Harrison, Gov. of Florida, Mr. MULLINS (Rep., Tenn.) suggested that the reporters should have some chance of life, and at 9 o'clock the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

July inaugurated. Accompanying the letter of Gen. Meade is a letter from Gov. Reed, announcing that the State Government has no objection to the admission of the State into the Federal Union had been complied with, and that the Representatives had been admitted to Congress. A letter from John T. Sprague, commanding the military forces in Florida, is also transmitted, bearing date of July 4, in which he says that he had on that day turned over all public property, archives, books, records, etc., belonging to the State to the Governor, and that he had also notified the Government of the State, to the proper civil officers, and had relinquished all control over the civil affairs of the State.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT RESTORED IN LOUISIANA.
NEW-ORLEANS, July 14.—After his inauguration yesterday, Gov. Warren sent a communication to Congress, officially notifying to the latter the ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment and the inauguration of Gov. Warmoth. On the receipt of this communication Gen. Warren issued an order of the following tenor: "Be it enacted by the substance: 'The Commanding General having been officially notified of the ratification of the

fourteenth Article of Amendment to the Constitution of the State of Louisiana on the 21st inst., it becomes his duty, under the act of Congress which authorized the military occupation of Louisiana, and the Command General of the Army, to announce to the people of the State and to the troops under his command, that the provisions of the said act of Congress shall be in full force and effect in Louisiana from this date. Military authority will no longer be exercised under the Reconstruction acts in said State, and military officers are forbidden to interfere in civil affairs unless upon a proper application by the proper authorities. The provisions of the said act of Congress and the instructions daily received from the Commanding General of the District, military law no longer exist. The military officers acting under military appointment will transfer their offices, and everything pertaining thereto, to the civil authorities, and will remain in the State, where they have qualified under the laws of the State. The order congratulates the people of Louisiana upon the restoration of the civil government of the State.

GOV. HUMPHRIES OF MISSISSIPPI OUSTED.
JACKSON, July 14.—The military authorities yesterday elected Gov. Humphries and family from the Executive mansion.

ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATORS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.
COLUMBIA, July 14.—The Legislature to-day elected Thomas J. Robertson United States Senator for the short term, ending in 1871. The Senate on the fifth ballot elected F. A. Sawyer, who is Collector of Internal Revenue for Charleston, United States Senator for the

ELECTION OF SENATORS IN NORTH CAROLINA—
ANOTHER COMPLICATION.
RALEIGH, July 14.—The General Assembly today adjourned without action on a resolution which was adopted in a caucus last night, the General Assembly to-day elected Mr. John Pool of Pasquotank, United States Senator for the next term—until the 4th of March, 1873—and Gen. C. Abbott of New Hampshire, and now of New-Haven, for the short term, which expires March 4, 1871. Gov. Holden yesterday, without notice, called the Board of Commissioners for this city, thus annulling the municipal authorities. The authorities believing that the Governor had transgressed his powers, referred the case to counsel, which they have done. Whereupon the city authorities informed the new Board that they would not give place to them until they should be legally elected or appointed. It is rumored that the Governor had called his order of Canby to allow him military support to enforce his order.

SUICIDE OF A PORTSMOUTH MERCHANT.
PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 14.—Mr. Wilbur B. Wait, a highly respected merchant of this city, committed suicide this morning by opening an artery in his arm.

BANQUET TO THE HON. REVERDY JOHNSON.
BALTIMORE, July 14.—The banquet by citizens of Baltimore to the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, to-morrow evening, promises to be a most interesting occasion. The President and Cabinet, all Foreign Ministers, and the members of the United States Senate, have been invited, and many are expected to attend.